

PATENT
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APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT
for

**HIGH INDEX AND HIGH IMPACT RESISTANT
POLYTHIOURETHANE/UREA MATERIAL,
METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SAME AND
ITS USE IN THE OPTICAL FIELD**

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1) Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a rigid, optically transparent, high index, impact resistant polythiourethane/urea material, which is particularly suited for making optical articles such as sun lenses, ophthalmic lenses and protective lenses.

2) Background of the invention

Plastic materials are widely used in the optical field and particularly in the ophthalmic field for their lightness, high impact resistance and tintable capability by immersion in a bath containing an organic dye.

Optically transparent plastic materials having a high refractive index, higher than 1.53, are of major interest since they render it possible to manufacture optical articles such as lenses of lower thickness for an equivalent corrective power (optical power).

Of course, this increase in refractive index of the material shall not be at the expense of the other valuable properties such as transparency and impact resistance of the material.

Preferably, other required properties for the lens material are :

- non yellowness ;
- ability to be treated (by hard coats, primers, ...) ;
- density as low as possible – ageing resistance (especially photodegradation resistance) .

US 6,127,505 discloses a transparent, non-elastomeric, high index, high impact resistant polyurethane material which is a reaction product of :

- a polyurethane prepolymer prepared by reaction of an aliphatic or cycloaliphatic diisocyanate with at least one OH containing intermediate having a rate average molecular weight of from about 400 to 2.000 selected from the group consisting of polyester glycols, polycaprolactone glycols, polyether glycols, polycarbonate glycols and mixtures thereof, in an equivalent ratio of about 2.5 to 4.0 NCO/1.0 OH ; and
- at least one first aromatic diamine curing agent selected from the group consisting of 2,4-diamino-3,5, diethyl-toluene, 2,6-diamino-3,5,diethyl-toluene and mixtures thereof in an equivalent ratio of about 0.85 to 1.02 $\text{NH}_2/1.0 \text{ NCO}$.

Unfortunately, the polyurethanes obtained have relatively low refractive index, n_D^{25} , of at most 1.53.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Thus, the aim of the present invention is i.a. to provide an optically transparent, rigid, high index, impact resistant material that would particularly be useful for making optical articles.

By high refractive index material, there is intended in the present invention a material having a refractive index, n_D^{25} higher than 1.53, preferably of at least 1.55 and most preferably of at least 1.57.

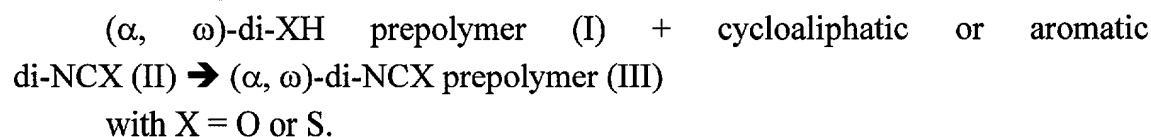
The above objective is reached according to the invention by providing a transparent, non elastomeric, high refractive index, impact resistant polythiourethane/urea material comprising the reaction product of :

- a) at least one (α , ω)-di-NCX prepolymer in which X represent O or S and having a number average molecular weight ranging from 100 to 3000 g mol^{-1} , said prepolymer being free from disulfide (-S-S-) linkage and
- b) at least one aromatic primary diamine in a molar equivalent ratio NH_2/NCX ranging from 0.5 to 2, preferably 0.90 to 1.10, more preferably from 0.93 to 0.95, said aromatic primary diamine being free from disulfide (-S-S-) linkage, and
- c) at least one of the prepolymer or the diamine containing one or more sulfur atoms.

The invention further concerns optical articles such as sun lenses, ophthalmic lenses and protective lenses made of the polythiourethane/urea material defined above.

The (α , ω)-diiso(thio)cyanate prepolymer is preferably an (α , ω)-diiso(thio)cyanate cycloaliphatic or aromatic prepolymer and most preferably such a prepolymer containing one or more sulfur atoms in its chain.

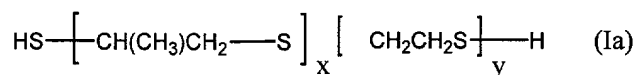
These prepolymers can be prepared by reacting an (α , ω)-diol or dithiol prepolymer, preferably further containing at least one sulfur atom in its chain, with one or more cycloaliphatic or aromatic diisocyanate or diisothiocyanate according to the following scheme :



The preferred prepolymers (I) are (α,ω)-dithiol prepolymers, further containing at least one sulfur atom in their chains.

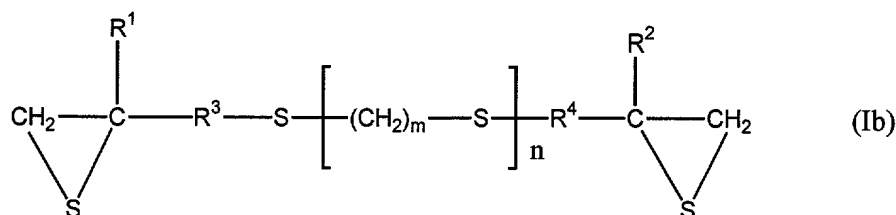
Among these prepolymers there could be cited the following prepolymers :

- Prepolymers of formula :

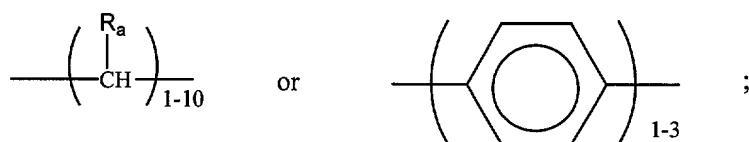


where x and y are such that \overline{M}_n of the resulting prepolymer (III) ranges from 100 to 3000 g mol⁻¹ (these prepolymers can be made by polymerizing sulfide monomers, such as ethylene sulfide and 2-mercaptoethyl sulfide (DMES));

- Prepolymers resulting from the polymerization of diepithiides of formula:

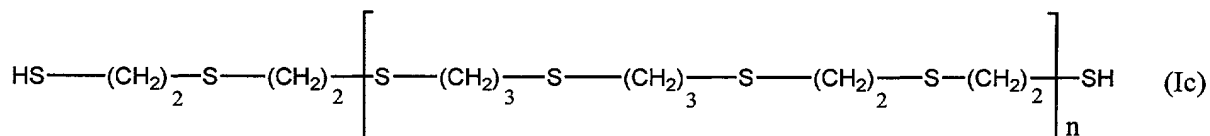


in which R¹ and R² are, independently from each other, H, alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, alkylthio or arylthio ; R³ and R⁴ are, independently from each other,



R_a designates H, alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, alkylthio or arylthio and, n is an integer from 0 to 4 and m is an integer from 1 to 6, and

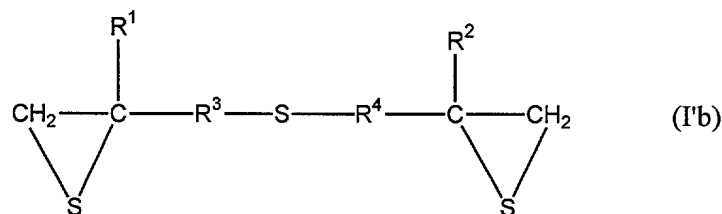
Prepolymers of formula :



where n is such that the number average molecular weight (\overline{M}_n) of the prepolymer ranges from 500 to 1500, preferably from 650 to 1350 g mol⁻¹.

where n is such that the number average molecular weight (\overline{M}_n) of the prepolymer ranges from 500 to 1500, preferably from 650 to 1350 g mol⁻¹.

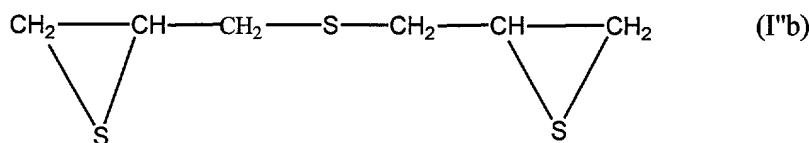
A preferred class of diepisulfides is comprised of diepisulfides of formula :



in which R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are defined as above.

In R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ the alkyl and alkoxy groups are preferably C₁-C₆, more preferably C₁-C₄ alkyl and alkoxy groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy and butoxy.

The preferred diepisulfides are those of formula :



and hyperbranched prepolymers resulting from the polymerization of the above mentioned diepisulfides, in particular diepisulfides of formulas (I''b) with DMES.

The prepolymers of formula (I_c) constitute a new class of polysulfides. These new soft polysulfides have high refractive indexes and can be prepared by thermal and/or photopolymerization, in the presence of an initiator, of 2-mercaptoethylsulfide (DMES) corresponding formula

HS-CH₂CH₂-S-CH₂CH₂-SH and allylsulfide (AS) corresponding formula CH₂=CHCH₂-S-CH₂-CH=CH₂.

Preferably, prepolymers of formula (I_c) are prepared by photopolymerization in the presence of a photoinitiator.

The refractive index of these prepolymers (I_c) typically ranges from 1.57 to 1.62, preferably from 1.59 to 1.615.

Photopolymerization of prepolymers of formula (I_d) is effected by mixing DMES and AS in the required proportions, such that the molar ratio Allyl is less than 2, preferably less than 1 and more preferably less than 0.8, adding at least one photoinitiator and irradiating the mixture, preferably with an UV light. Preferably,

UV light wavelength will range from 320 to 390 nm. UV light intensity typically ranges from 40 mW to 90 mW and total exposure time to UV light, either in one shot or several shots, ranges from 250 to 1650 seconds, preferably 300 to 1500 and more preferably 600 to 1000 seconds.

Any classical photoinitiator, in usual amount can be used for the photopolymerization process. Preferred photoinitiators are 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone (Irgacure® 184) and 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropan-1-one (Darocur® 1173). The amount of photoinitiator used will usually range from 0,05 % to 10 % by weight, preferably from 1 % to 5 %, and more preferably from 1 to 2 % by weight, based on the total weight of the polymerizable monomers present in the polymerization mixture.

Although the photoinitiator may be added to the polymerization mixture in one shot, generally before starting irradiation, it is preferred to add the photoinitiator in several shots during irradiation process of the mixture. With the addition of the photoinitiator in several shots, higher conversion rates of the allylsulfide and higher refractive indexes are obtained.

Similarly, thermal polymerisation is effected by simply mixing appropriate amounts of DMES and AS, adding to the mixture an effective amount of at least one thermal radical initiator, and heating the mixture at a temperature ranging from 30°C to 80°C, preferably from 40°C to 70°C. Any classical thermal initiator can be used, such as di(4-tert-butylcyclohexyl) peroxydicarbonate (P16S) and 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) in usual amounts.

Typically, the amount of thermal initiator will range from 0,05 to 10 %, preferably 1 to 8 %, by weight of the polymerizable monomers present in the mixture.

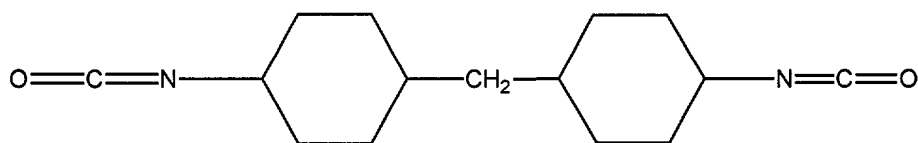
The thermal initiator may be added to the mixture in one shot at the beginning of the polymerisation or in several shots during the course of the polymerization process.

Polymerization is usually effected by bulk polymerization process but it can also be a solution polymerization process using any appropriate solvent or mixture of solvents. A preferred solvent is tetrahydrofuran (THF).

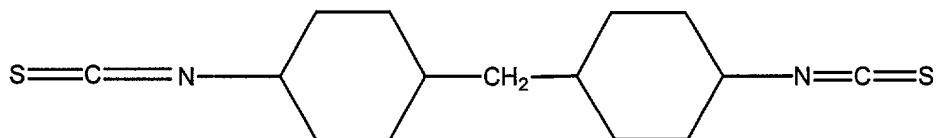
The cycloaliphatic or aromatic diiso(thio)cyanate (II) may be a cycloaliphatic or aromatic diisocyanate or a cycloaliphatic or aromatic diisothiocyanate or a mixture thereof.

Among the preferred cycloaliphatic diiso(thio)cyanate, there may be cited bis(iso(thio)cyanatemethyl) cyclohexane hexamethylene diiso(thio)cyanate and dicyclohexylmethane diiso(thio)cyanate and mixtures thereof.

The most preferred cycloaliphatic diisocyanate is Desmodur® W of formula:



and the corresponding diisothiocyanate of formula :



Among the aromatic diiso(thio)cyanates, there may be cited toluene diiso(thio)cyanate, phenylene diiso(thio)cyanate, ethylphenylene diiso(thio)cyanate, isopropylphenylene diiso(thio)cyanate, dimethylphenylene diiso(thio)cyanate, diethylphenylene diiso(thio)cyanate, diisopropylphenylene diiso(thio)cyanate, xylene diiso(thio)cyanate, 4,4'-diphenylmethane diiso(thio)cyanate, naphthalene diiso(thio)cyanate.

The preferred aromatic diiso(thio)cyanate is xylene diisocyanate (XDI).

The most preferred cycloaliphatic and aromatic diiso(thio)cyanates are Desmodur® W or the corresponding diiso(thio)cyanate or mixtures of these compounds with xylene diisocyanate.

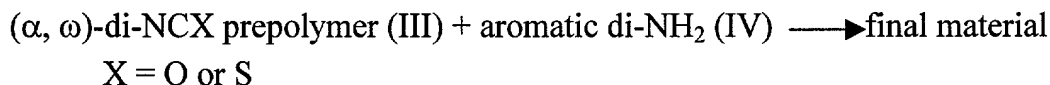
Usually, the molar ratio NCX/XH of the iso(thio)cyanate group to the hydroxyl or thiol group, during the reaction, ranges from 1.9 to 4.5, preferably from 3 to 3.5.

The reaction of prepolymer (I) and monomer (II) can be effected with or without a polymerization catalyst. Usually, the polymerization is effected at temperature ranging from 50 to 120°C. When no catalyst is used, of course, higher temperatures and longer times of polymerization are required.

Catalyst may be any known catalyst for the polymerization of the monomer.

Among the useful catalysts, there may be cited dimethyltindichloride, dibutyltindichloride and dibutyltindilaurate, cocatalysts or promoters such as N,N – dimethylcyclohexylamine and 1,4 – diazabicyclo – [2,2,2] – octane (DABCO) could also be used with the catalyst to enhance its activity.

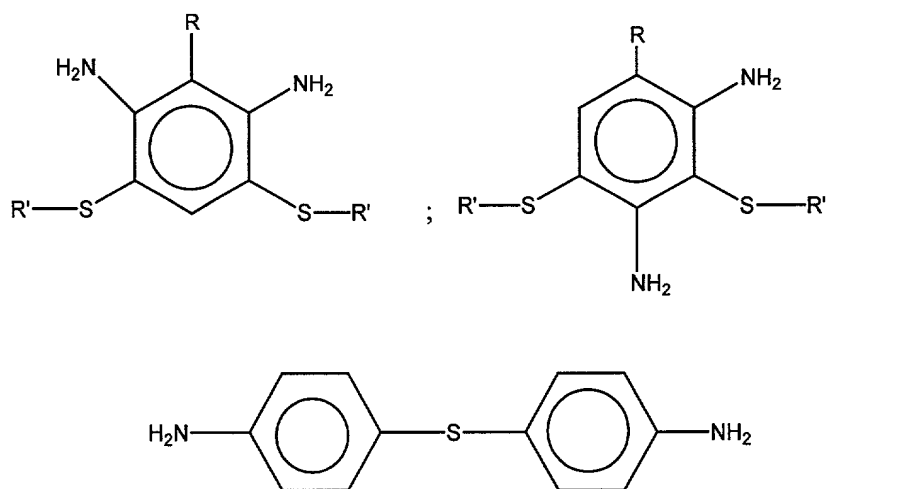
To prepare the final polythiourethane / urea material according to the invention, the (α,ω)-di-NCX prepolymer (III) is reacted with an aromatic primary diamine according to the following scheme :



During this reaction step, in order to obtain the best properties of impact resistance for the material, it is preferred that the molar ratio NH_2/NCX be kept in the range of 0.90 to 1.10 and preferably 0.93 to 0.95.

Among the aromatic primary diamines (IV) that may be used in the second reaction step, preferred aromatic diamines are those which include at least one sulfur atom in their molecules.

Among these sulfur containing aromatic amines there may be cited the amines of formula :



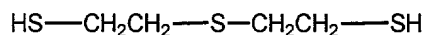
and mixtures thereof ;

in which R represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group, preferably a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group and more preferably a methyl group, and

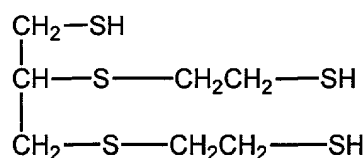
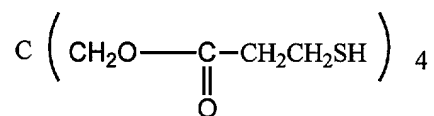
R' is an alkyl group, preferably a C_1 to C_6 alkyl group, and more preferably a methyl group.

It is possible to replace part of the polyurea segments of the final material by adding one or more of the following monomers to the aromatic diamine in the second step of polymerization.

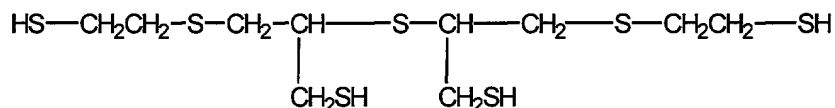
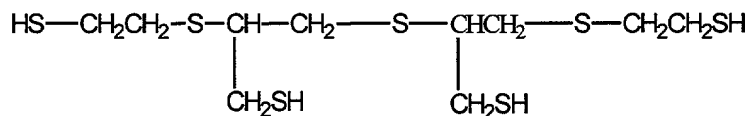
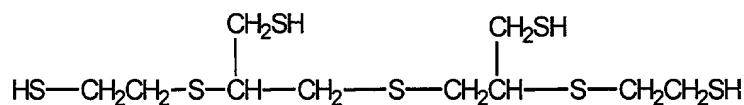
Thus, a polyurea segment can be replaced by a hard urethane and/or a thiourethane segment by adding a cycloaliphatic or aromatic diisocyanate such as xylylène diisocyanate and/or a diol or a dithiol such as :



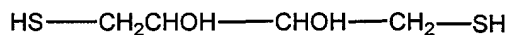
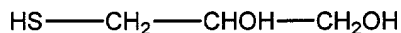
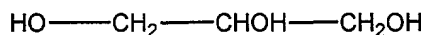
A polyurea segment can also be partly replaced by highly crosslinked areas by adding to the amine during the second step of polymerization tri and tetra alcohols and/or thiols such as :



or polythiols such as those of formula :



and mixtures thereof,
or polyols such as those of formula :



This second reaction step is effected by simply mixing prepolymer (III) with the diamine (IV) and the optional additional monomers, if any, and by heating at a temperature above 100°C, generally ranging from 100°C to 130°C up to the obtention of the final cured polythiourethane / urea material.

Conventional additives such as inhibitors, dyes, UV absorbers, perfumes, deodorants, antioxydants, antiyellowing agents and release agents may be added to the material of the present invention in the usually used quantities.

These additives may be added either in the first step or in the second step of preparation of the final material, but are preferably added during the second step.

The following examples illustrate the present invention. In the examples, unless otherwise stated, all parts and percentages are by weight.

I. Examples of synthesis of polysulfides of formula (I_c)

I.1 Preparation of polysulfides PS1 to PS7.

The polymerization reaction between AS and DMES was carried out in the presence of a photoinitiator, under UV. The equipment used to generate the UV light was an EFOS Ultracure 100 SS PLUS equipped with an optic fiber (lamp # 320-60651).

The UV light was shined above the surface of the monomer mixture. The light intensities reported were measured using a UV-MO2 irradiance meter equipped with a UV-35 sensor (320-390 nm sensing wavelength). Several experimental conditions were studied in order to maximize the refractive index of the reaction product as well as the allyl conversion. The experimental conditions and the results are reported in Table I.

Two photoinitiators were tried : 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone (Irgacure® 184) and 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one (Darocur® 1173). As shown in Table 1 (runs PS1 and PS2), a significant increase of the refractive index of the mixture was noticed in both cases. The refractive index of

the polymer made was about the same between the two initiators. Darocur® 1173 is a liquid that is easier to handle and to disperse in the monomer mixture than Irgacure® 184 (which is a powder). Therefore, Darocur® 1173 is preferably used in the experiments.

TABLE I

Run	DMES (g)	AS (g)	Photoinitiator (g)	Photoinitiator (%)	Molar ratio Allyl/SH	UV exposure Time (s)	UV Intensity (mW)	$n_D(25^\circ\text{C})$ after UV exposure	Allyl conversion (%)
PS1 a)	10.0102	5.4698	0.3358	2.123	0.738	5x60	51	1.5800	
PS2 b)	9.9916	5.4661	0.1635	1.047	0.739	5x60	51	1.5797	
PS3 b)	10.0305	5.4952	0.3340	2.106	0.740	5x60	51	1.5813	
PS4 b)	9.9961	5.4676	0.8129	4.994	0.739	10x60	40	1.5864 c)	58
PS5 b)	9.9914	5.4658	0.8105	4.982	0.739	10x60	90	1.5869	68
PS6 b)	10.0135	5.4802	5x0.1622	5.075	0.739	5x3+1)x60	50	1.5974 d)	93
PS7 b)	9.9991	5.4674	0.8202	5.036	0.739	960	50	1.5901 d)	76

a) Photoinitiator = Irgacure® 184

b) Photoinitiator = Darocur® 1173

c) $n_D^{25} = 1.5505$ before UV exposure

d) At 40°C , $n_D = 1.5442$ at 40°C before UV exposure

Allyl conversion is measured by FTIR according to the following formula :

$$\text{Allyl conversion (\%)} = 100 \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Intensity of the } 1636\text{cm}^{-1} \text{ signal/intensity of the } 1672\text{cm}^{-1} \text{ signal after reaction}}{\text{Intensity of the } 1636\text{cm}^{-1} \text{ signal/intensity of the } 1672^{-1} \text{ signal before reaction}} \right)$$

The 1636 cm^{-1} signal corresponds to the allyl group. The 1672cm^{-1} signal corresponds to the phenyl groups of the photoinitiator and was used as an internal reference.

As shown in Table I (PS2 and PS3), the refractive index of the polymer made shows a slight increase when the photoinitiator concentration is varied between 1.0 % and 2.1 %.

5 The increase of the UV intensity from 40mW to 90mW results in slight increase of the refractive index of the polymer and a higher conversion of the allyl groups (Table I, PS4 and PS5). On the other hand, the increase of the UV exposure time from 600 s to 960 s resulted in a significant increase of both the refractive index and the allyl groups conversion (Table I, PS6 and PS7).

10 As reported in Table I, PS6 and PS7 where polymerized with the same amount of photoinitiator added to the monomer mixture, either in five shots (PS6) or in one shot (PS7). The results show that the increase of the refractive index of the polymer and the conversion of the allyl groups were much higher when the photoinitiator was added in five shots. Under these conditions, a refractive index
15 (n_D^{25}) of 1.5974 and an allyl conversion of 93 % were reached.

I.2 Preparation of polysulfides PS8 to PS10

20 The polymerization reaction between AS and DMES was carried out as previously mentioned using the quantities and conditions indicated in Table II. In particular a fusion lamp system equipped with a D Bulb was used for polymerizing PS10.

TABLE II

Run	UV equipment	DMES (g)	AS (g)	Photoinitiator (g)	Photoinitiator (%)	Allyl/SH	$n_D(25^\circ\text{C})$ after UV exposure	Allyl conversion (%)	\overline{M}_n (g.mol ⁻¹)
PS8 b)	Optic fiber	90.10	49.32	5x1.4564	5.065	0.740	1.5790	54	
PS9 b)	Optic fiber	90.11	49.32	5x1.471	5.101	0.740	1.5816	57	
PS10 c)	Fusion system	90.09	49.39	5x1.4470	4.931	0.741	1.6090	98	1080

- a) $n_D^{25} = 1.5505$ before UV exposure
b) UV exposure time = $5 \times 180 + 4 \times 180 = 1620$ s at 50 mW
c) UV exposure time = $6 \times (3 \times 70) + 180 + 180 = 1620$ s at 50 mW

I.3 Preparation of polysulfides PS11 to PS13

5 The polymerization reaction between AS and DMES was usually carried out in bulk or in the presence of tetrahydrofuran (THF) as a solvent, with the conditions indicated in Table III.

10 The allyl conversion in the final product was similar to the one obtained in the absence of THF.

TABLE III

Run	DMES (g)	AS (g)	THF (g)	Photoinitiator (g)	Photoinitiator (%)	Allyl/SH	UV exposure Time (min)	n_D^{25} after UV exposure	Allyl Conversion (%)
PS 11	10.0262	5.4818	0	5x0.1613	4.944	0.739	5x3.5	1.6084	97
PS12	10.0262	5.4818	0	5x0.1613	4.944	0.739	5x3.5 + 3x3.5	1.6112	96
PS13	10.0193	5.4799	13.0431	5x0.1649	2.808	0.739	5x (3x1.2)		96

Photoinitiator = Darocur® 1173, UV Intensity = 50 mW, Fusion lamp

I.4 Preparation of polysulfides PS14 to PS21 :

5 All the experiments carried out so far used an Allyl/SH molar ratio of about 0.739. In order to study the effect of this molar ratio on the properties of the polysulfides made, a series of experiments have been conducted where the Allyl/SH molar ratio was varied from 0.500 to 1.354. The experimental conditions as well as the results of these syntheses were reported in Table IV.

10 As shown, the refractive indexes, the allyl conversion and precipitation yields of the polysulfides were all similar to each other.

The refractive index n_D^{25} was around 1.611 for most the precipitated polymers, which is higher than of the LP-33 polysulfide, a polysulfide having -S-S- linkages from Morton International ($n_D^{25} = 1.559$).

15 Structures of the polysulfides were confirmed by H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectrum.

TABLE IV

Run	DMES (g)	AS (g)	Photoinitiator (g)	Photoinitiator (%)	Allyl/SH	n_D^{25} before UV exposure	n_D^{25} after UV exposure	Allyl conversion (%)	Yield (%)	n_D^{25} of precipitate d polymer	\overline{M}_n (g.mol ⁻¹)
PS 14	10.9512	4.0532	5x0.1602	5.068	0.500	1.5642	1.6072	95	72.1	1.6125	650
PS15	9.7001	5.3094	5x0.1554	4.921	0.740	1.5581	1.6067	90	76.5	1.6122	860
PS16	8.9964	5.9973	5x0.1579	5.002	0.901	1.5488	1.6064	87	80.3	1.6092	1080
PS17	8.6277	6.3654	5x0.1578	5.001	0.997	1.5480	1.6044	80	75.1	1.6106	1100
PS18	8.6247	6.3781	5x0.1597	5.054	0.999	1.5432	1.6032	81	64.8	1.6112	1070
PS19	8.5813	6.4342	5x0.1562	4.944	1.013	1.5464	1.6065	86	74.4	1.6124	1050
PS20	8.2525	6.7829	5x0.1609	5.080	1.111	1.5402	1.6052	84	73.0	1.6105	1120
PS21	7.4855	7.5026	5x0.1583	5.015	1.354	1.5348	1.6058	85	71.0	1.6116	1320

UV exposure = 5x210 s at 50 mW except (6x210 + 180 + 180 s) (Fusion System)
 \overline{M}_n was measured by Gas peak chromatography (GPC)

FTIR 4502660

The SH content of the polysulfides was measured by titration using iodine. As expected, the SH content decreased with the increase of the Allyl/SH molar ratio. When Allyl/SH = 0,5, the end groups consist almost exclusively of SH, and the value of \overline{M}_n calculated from the SH content assuming 100 % SH end groups is very close to the one measured by GPC.

1.5 Preparation of polysulfide PS22

In a 100 ml three necked flask equipped with a magnetic stirrer, a heating mantle, an inlet for an inert gas on one port and a condenser on another port, we introduce 30.2016 g DMES, 16.4094 g Ally sulfide (Allyl/SH = 0.734) and 2.6250 g 2,2'-Azobisisobutyronitrile (AIBN) previously dried, 2,2'-Azobisisobutyronitril (AIBN) received from Monomer-Polymer and Dajac Laboratories, Inc.

The mixture is heated to 65°C. Stirring was continued until the FTIR signal at 1636 cm⁻¹ corresponding to the allyl groups disappeared (43 hours). This shows that AIBN is an effective initiator. The refractive index n_D^{25} of the mixture at this time was 1.6092. This product is dissolved in about 46 g of THF, and the solution is precipitated drop-wise in two liter of methanol.

After 24 hours, the supernant methanol solution is removed, and the white precipitate is dried under vacuum at room temperature.

The precipitation yield was about 80 %. The refractive index n_D^{25} of the precipitated polysulfide was 1.6140. Its molecular weight by GPC was $\overline{M}_n = 900$ g/mol-1 ($\overline{M}_w/\overline{M}_n = 1.685$). Its SH content measured by titration was 2.157 mmol SH/g ($\overline{M}_n = 930$ g/mol⁻¹ based on (α , ω) SH chains).

Although the polymerization reaction between DMES and AS is successful when using a thermal radical initiator, the UV polymerization is a preferred polymerization method since the reaction times are much shorter (27 minutes in UV polymerization versus 43 hours in thermal polymerization).

II. Example of synthesis of (α , ω)-diiso(thio)cyanate prepolymer (III)

The synthesis of these prepolymers was carried out under a blanket of dry nitrogen, at different temperatures, in the presence or absence of

dimethyltin dichloride catalyst. Several NCO/SI molar ratios were used. The reaction was followed by infra-red spectrometry for the NCO conversion (NCO signal at 2262 cm^{-1}), Raman spectroscopy for the SI conversion (SI signal at 2520 cm^{-1}) and by measuring the refractive index. After the reaction was stopped (by removing the heat source), the NCO content of the prepolymers was measured by titration.

Starting components, quantities and reaction conditions are given in Table V below.

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TABLE V

NCO-terminated prepolymer	Polysulfide	Polysulfide (g)	Desmodur®W (g)	Reaction Temperature (°C)	Reaction Time (hrs)	At the end of reaction % NCO res. (FTIR)	At the end of reaction % SH res. (RAMAN)	²⁵ n _D after synthesis
1	PS10	52.10	39.72	110	144	73.8	3.5	1.5760
A	LP-33	146.71	116.09	110	41	75.7	6.5	1.5411

Desmodur® W was provided by BAYER :

- Physical state : slurry at RT (melting point : 40-50°C)
- Purity (NCO titration) : 97.3% (NCO content measured was 31.2%, 31.8% according to Bayer)
- Refractive index n_D at 45°C : 1.4950
- Specific gravity at 25°C : 1.07

III. Obtention of the polythiourethane / urea material

NCO terminated prepolymer 1 obtained in step II above was reacted with Ethacure®-300 (which is a 80:20 mixture of the 2,4- and 2,6- isomers of dimethylthiotoluenediamine), and filled into -2.000 dioptries glass molds to make a lens. The experimental conditions of the casting and the properties of the lense are reported in Tables VI and VII. They show that the use of the polysulfide PS10 allows to reach a refractive index of 1.615, a good impact resistance.

Ethacure®-300 monomer was provided by Albermarle Corporation. It is an approximate 80:20 mixture of the 2,4- and 2,6-isomers of dimethylthiotoluenediamine, and has the following characteristics :

- Physical state : liquid
- Color : clear amber, darkens with time, upon exposure to air
- Refractive index n_D at 25°C : 1.6642
- Specific gravity at 20°C : 1.208
- Viscosity at 20°C : 690 cSt

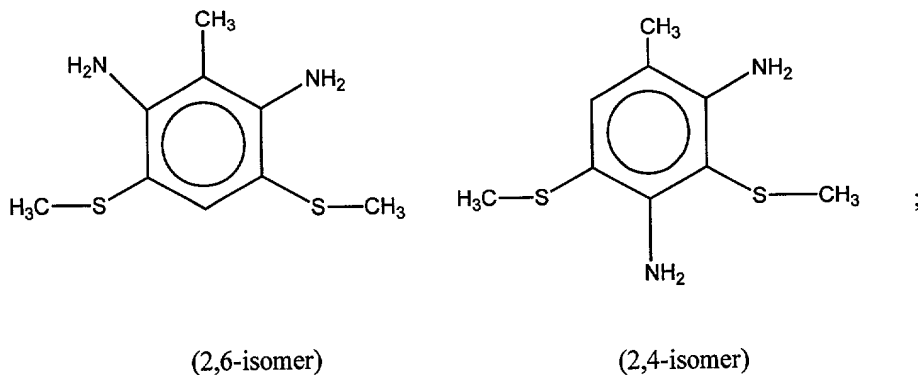


TABLE VI

	NCO Prepolymer 1. (g)	Ethacure® 300 (g)	Molar ratio NH ₂ /NCO.	Degas Time. (mm)	Degas Temp. (°C)	Mix. Time (mm)	Mix. Temp (°C)	Cure Cycle
Example 1	30.1799	5.9137	0.940	30	110	3	110	8hrs/130°C

Degas : degasing

Mix : Mixing

TABLE VII

Run	NCO Prepolymer	Formulations (Prepolymer + Amine)	NH ₂ /NCO	Index ²⁵ (n _D)	Density	Dynatup Impact / Center thickness of the -2.00 lens	Soft. Temps*	Modulus (E') at 25°C**	Modulus (E') at 100 °C
Example 1	1	83.62% + 16.38%	0.940	1.615	1.21	133 in-lb/1.16 mm (1.532 kg.m)	> 80 °C	8.1 x 10 ⁸ Pa	1.7x10 ⁸ Pa
Example A (comparative)	A	79.2% + 20.1%	0.931	1.592	1.25	111 in-lb/1.30 mm (1.279 kg.m)	> 80 °C	-	
Example B (comparative)	A	79.86% + 20.14%	0.932	1.592	1.25	160 in-lb/2.10 mm (1.843 kg.m)	> 80 °C	8 x 10 ⁸ Pa	2 x 10 ⁸ Pa

* The -2.00 lens had no deformation under a certain force by hand in Oven of 80°C (softening temperature > 80 °C).

** The modulus was measured by DMA.

The results of Table VII show that the material of the invention exhibits both a higher refractive index and high impact resistance.

Impact energy (Dynatup) was measured using an impact test machine designed by General Research Corp. (Model 8210 Drop Weight Impact Test Machine). This machine has the capability to test materials over a wide range of velocities and energies. The velocities can reach up to 4.5 m/sec with a maximum standard drop height of 36 inches. The cross-head weight can vary from approximately 4.1 to 27 kg.

E' modulus is measured by dynamic mechanical analysis (DMA) using a Perkin Elmer DMA 7e equipment (3-point bending, heat from 5°C to 180°C at 2°C/min and a frequency of 1 Hz).